

No. 61 February 1973

# *Spearhead*

10p

## **GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR RACE WAR**

**MEANWHILE, IN FLOOD  
KENYA ASIANS**



Nationalist comment

# WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

## January Highlights of EEC

Although Britain has only been in the Common Market for a month, that has been time enough for some home truths to get through to the British people.

We have seen rocketing prices of beef, followed by the farce of a Government team of enquiry set up to investigate its causes — causes that everybody knows are attributable directly or indirectly, to the EEC. We see in the rise of the price of beef the prospect of a traditional national diet of centuries disappearing from the dinner tables of all except the wealthiest of our people.

Dr. Sicco Mansholt, retiring President of the EEC Commission, has unveiled another truth for which we all owe him a debt of thanks. Speaking with a candour that is unusual in Common Market planners, he said at a Market banquet at Hampton Court that there had been no general improvement in conditions for the broad mass of population

in Common Market countries. After years of propaganda by British Marketeers which has tried to convince us to the contrary, such an admission by one of the Market's senior officials is a shattering exposure.

Dr. Mansholt also let another embarrassing cat out of the bag. Speaking of the commitment of the Labour Party to renegotiate the terms of British membership, he said that should Mr. Wilson try this he would find himself hauled up before the European Court to answer for his actions. Though Dr. Mansholt did not exactly say it, the charge would most probably amount to high treason. This is an interesting comment on Premier Heath's assertion that Britain would lose no "essential sovereignty" by joining Europe.

More revelation of the future 'norms' was provided by the Paris daily, *Le Monde*, in its report of the gala performance of the 'Fanfare for Europe' campaign at Covent Garden, at which the National Front and other anti-Market organisations made a protest demonstration. Said the report:—

"... The demonstrators then regrouped outside the exit, much to the surprise of the distinguished continental guests... And all this for what? Simply to ensure the right of free speech for about a hundred agitators who could easily have been broken up by a single squad of CRS (riot police) or their Italian counterparts the celeri... Obviously these English still have a lot to learn..."

The French press, apart from sharing in common with the British press the propensity to misreport the strength of those demonstrations of which it disapproves (there were about 400 involved), sheds an illuminating light on the attitude in the Market towards those within it who dissent. We have been warned!

The final Common Market event of the month that remains in memory is the sight of Britain's members taking their seats in the European Parliament for the first time — grey little nonentities, trying desperately to convince their new colleagues that they were 'representative' of the British people, whereas in real national terms they represent almost nothing. Pallid figures of no distinction whatever, they basked narcissus-like in the novel glare of the continent's press and TV cameras, finding for themselves at long last a sensation of importance that none of them ever earned in years of time-serving in their own country. Let's hope they love Europe so much that they never return. We could do without them!

## Immigrant TB

Evidence has been produced from two different parts of the country showing the high incidence of TB among Asian immigrants and the resultant strain on health services.

In West Bromwich new notifications of the disease have doubled in the last year and half this increase is on the part of Asians. Consultant Physician Dr. C. W. D. Cole said that, while some of the TB was brought into the country by the Asians, much of it was contracted here. The cause, he said, was sub-standard housing conditions and 'unacceptably low' hygiene standards. Asians crowded into once fine large houses in the town and turned them into slums in which the disease was able to flourish. Local health authorities had virtually conquered TB within ten years of the end of the war. Now there was great discouragement in seeing it return on a mounting scale.

Meanwhile it was reported from Blackburn that immigrant TB cases are causing a bed shortage in local hospitals. MP Charles Fletcher-Cooke said last month that the high incidence of the disease among the Asian community meant that other people in North-East Lancashire had to wait for a hospital bed. Blackburn, he said, used to have one of the lowest TB rates in the country; now it is one of the worst. As an instance of where the cause lies, there were last year 134 notifications in the area. Of these 110 were among immigrants and 24 from the white population.

Typically, the solution of Mr. Fletcher-Cooke is not the obvious one — that of repatriating the immigrants; it is to ask the Government for more money to expand hospital services.

And so it goes on. More money — and yet more money. Money for health services. Money to clear slums in housing areas which were once of good quality. Money to finance community relations schemes. Money to expand education facilities to cope with problems of language and low intelligence among migrant children. Money, it seems, will solve every problem that immigration creates, and money, it also seems, is in

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Office: 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CR0 2QF, Surrey (Tel. 01-684 3730)

Editor: John Tyndall Asst. Editor: Martin Webster

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inexhaustible supply so long as the British taxpayer is prepared to bear his burden with tolerance and patience.

But how much longer can the pantomime go on?

## Just Bluff

No posture could be more ludicrous than the latest one adopted by Home Secretary Robert Carr when speaking in the Commons on immigration on January 25th. After saying that there can be no more mass admission of Asians into Britain like the sudden influx of 28,000 Ugandan Asians last year, Mr. Carr went on to claim "Our first responsibility is for the well being of all the people in this country."

One is prompted to think that if the Government recognises this responsibility now what a pity it is that it did not recognise the same responsibility 20 years ago when the immigrant flood was just starting to be felt. That was the time for such lofty statements to be made — and acted upon. There seems, however, to be no acknowledgement on the Home Secretary's part of this fact.

For this reason such a speech seems to us to be nothing more than a sop to an enraged electorate, a means to regain lost votes.

It sounds particularly phony when one realises that at the very same time the Government is making plans to admit Asians from Kenya at a faster rate than previously (as we point out on the next page).

Mr. Carr's way of wording his statement about mass admissions of Asians is itself interesting. He said "like the sudden influx of 28,000 Ugandan Asians last year." What this means of course is that the Government realises that it would be political suicide to accept another influx at the same speed. It does not preclude, however, a more gradual influx such as has been arranged with Kenya.

The Home Secretary's words are intended to bluff — nothing else. This of course is characteristic of Government behaviour on the immigration issue for the duration of the past two decades. On the one hand is the commitment to the aim of a multi-racial Britain, on the other the very practical necessity of keeping the electorate quiet. Mr. Carr is clearly as adept at this sort of soft soap as his predecessors.

## Controls that Won't Work

It is truly pathetic to see the childlike faith that Tories are now placing in the Government programme of price and income controls, intensified over the last month, in an effort to curb inflation.

When this programme was announced, we said in our December issue that it would not work, and we say so again. As long as nothing is done to tackle the problem of the excessive internationalisation of the British

economy, we are going to be dependent on a huge volume of imported goods the prices of which we cannot hope to control ourselves. Firms that have to pay more for these goods while at the same time keeping their prices stable are simply going to go bankrupt. The only way that such a problem can be kept within soluble bounds is for Britain to develop an autarchic economy in all those branches of industry that can be provided for by home production and to turn back to the cheap dominion suppliers for imported food. There is no prospect that this Government or a Labour Government would entertain such a policy.

At the same time it is equally necessary in the drive to curb inflation to halt the spiral of indebtedness of industry and public authorities towards the bankers. Every year as there is more wealth on the market more money is needed to buy it. To create that money itself is not inflation, as the relationship of money to goods is not changed. It only becomes inflation when it is brought into existence in the form of interest-bearing credit from the banks, because in that case the interest payable represents an increasing element that finds its way into prices.

Because these factors in inflation remain unaffected, we can state with conviction that all the elaborate drum-banging and fanfare-blowing with which the Government tries to impress its freeze programme on the country is so much hot air.

## More Signs of Sell-out in Ulster

The intentions underlying Government policy in Northern Ireland show up just a little nearer the surface. Last month Willie Whitelaw was interviewed on TV during which he admitted that strenuous efforts are now being made to encourage industrial and commercial 'mergers' between firms in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Asked whether these were seen as foreshadowing political developments of the future, he replied: "That's not for me to say at this time."

In any plain man's language, this confirms the view held by informed Loyalist opinion in Ulster that a sell-out to the Republic is the ultimate objective of West-

minster and that all that remains to be resolved is the method by which this is to be brought about.

It has long been the attitude of European integrationists that the merging of European business is a step towards the merging of political structures. We can see the same pattern now developing in Ireland.

In view of the increasingly obvious intent of Westminster to hand over Ulster to Britain's enemies, there can be no surprise that organisations like Vanguard, which is sworn to oppose incorporation into the Republic if necessary by force, are gaining massive support throughout the province. Far from being the lunatic fringe of Ulster, as most of the press in Britain seems to think, the Vanguard people seem to be the only ones in Ulster willing to look facts in the face and recognise the real spirit that moves the Heath Government — the spirit of treason and betrayal.

## Scattered Seeds

Reproduced on this page is the end of a letter recently sent to Mrs. Gillian Goold, who readers will remember left the Monday Club in December and helped the National Front in its election campaign in Uxbridge. The letter is obviously from a coloured immigrant who doesn't like Mrs. Goold's uncompromising views on the race issue.

Ponder on the words "... Our seeds shall be scattered far and wide and be very numerous. Beware the day, we organise into collective strength because the white mans shall be strung up before being cut by the edge of the sword."

Laughable? Not so laughable as some may think. The white races, dominated almost everywhere by 'liberalism' — with its race-surrender complex, have fallen hook, line and sinker for the 'population control' swindle and are making all efforts to cut their birthrate. This is resulting in a very slow numerical increase and, inevitably, an increasing average age which must lead to increasing feebleness. Meanwhile most of the coloured races are contemptuously ignoring all the birth-control propaganda and breeding faster than ever before.

We are digging our own grave. Some people seem determined that we will lie in it too.

*P.S. Don't talk nonsense about my race! Why should I not immigrate into Britain when Britons emigrate to Australia (Aborigine land). We are a highly intelligent race — though I say it — can handle you in your own house. Our seeds shall be scattered far and wide and be very numerous. Beware the day, we organise into collective strength because the 'white man's' shall be strung up before being cut by the edge of the sword.*

Not so empty threat. Part of immigrant's letter to Mrs. Goold



# GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR RACE WAR

## Meanwhile, in flood the Kenya Asians

THE GOVERNMENT now anticipates the possibility of large scale racial conflict in Britain in the near future, and is making contingency plans for dealing with it which will involve troops as well as police.

This is the horrifying disclosure of *Daily Express* columnist Chapman Pincher, made shortly after the racial shootings in New Orleans, U.S.A. in which a hate-crazed black sniper killed six people and wounded many more.

Following the New Orleans incident, Pincher made enquiries in Whitehall as to what would happen in Britain if serious racial disturbances of the same kind broke out. He found that disturbances are considered to be very much 'on the cards', and that already techniques are being worked out for meeting such a situation.

Until about a year ago, Pincher says, no Whitehall authority believed that any serious insurrection was likely in Britain apart from the special case of Ulster.

But various violent incidents, including the race clash among hosiery workers at Loughborough, have convinced them that precautions should now be taken.

A Defence Ministry team under the direction of Dr. John Kendrew, the Nobel Prizewinner who is Chairman of the Defence Scientific Advisory Council, has examined all aspects of the problem and is making recommendations for action.

The recommendations are being deliberately kept secret, but it is understood that guidelines are being laid down on how far the Army could

be required to intervene and what weapons could be used.

Army units are to be trained in supporting the police and co-operating with local authorities.

These developments are in fact a ghastly admission of the failure of the 'multi-racial society' favoured by post-war governments and encouraged by their immigration policies. Britain must now be prepared for race war on American lines, with our undermanned and sorely stretched armed forces being employed to cope with it. And all because of the creation by governments of a problem that need never have been.

Even now the Government has a better solution available to cope with this problem: that is to place a ban on any further immigration and to organise a massive repatriation programme for those immigrants now here.

### MORE COMING

But instead what is happening? Not content with the flood of Asians from Uganda that took place following the expulsions by General Amin, the Government is now preparing to take many more thousands of them from Kenya as a result of President Kenyatta's 'Africanisation' programme.

Ex-Mau Mau leader Kenyatta has recently browbeaten Whitehall officials, telling them that Africanisation must be stepped up and that the present flow of 1,500 Asians into

Britain per year must be substantially increased.

50,000 Asians will be coming to Britain under this programme. The only question in doubt is the speed with which they will come. This is now being negotiated with Kenyatta by the Government but it is accepted that the speed is going to increase.

According to press reports, the Government has accepted Kenyatta's argument that the Kenyan economy cannot be expected to support unemployed Asians who hold UK passports, although these passports do not give automatic settlement rights.

The Kenyan economy cannot be expected, but the British economy apparently can.

The Government is trying to soothe the feelings of the British public by saying that the situation would be much worse if Kenyatta had decided to get rid of his Asians at the same speed as Amin. It seems that to Whitehall mentality 50,000 Asians on the instalment plan is better than 50,000 Asians all together.

We believe that this policy is a disaster — whether the immigrants come in a rush or trickle in by degrees. It is as good as acknowledged as a disaster by Government admission that race war is now a possibility in Britain — on a big scale (it has existed on a smaller scale for a long time, but usually news of it has been suppressed by the papers on Government instructions).

Heaven help these 'leaders' of ours when the stifled wrath of the British people erupts — as it is going to if they are spat upon much longer.



# WALL ST. KNIVES OUT FOR JAPAN

MANY commentators on the economic scene have spoken of the 'threat' posed by Japan. Much talk has been reported about Japan's recent penetration of 'traditional' British and European markets in Asia and elsewhere.

I contend that Japan poses no threat at all — and that contrary to orthodox opinions Japan itself is under threat of takeover.

I recall that a century ago the House of Rothschild faced a massive challenge in France from the so-called 'peoples' bank' the *Credit Mobilier*.

After a titanic struggle the Rothschilds smashed *Credit Mobilier* and wiped it out of existence. The method was diabolic and simple — they forced *Credit Mobilier* to over-extend itself and then launched a massive assault which brought the whole edifice crashing down in total ruin.

*Credit Mobilier* appeared to be strong and powerful but in reality its strength and power was no more than that of a hollow bubble. With this object lesson in mind, look at Japan. The Japanese protect their industry from foreign take-over and protect the home market for Japanese industrialists. At the same time, Japan pursues a 'forward policy' selling abroad, in overseas markets in Asia, Europe and the Americas.

Japan's rivals naturally resent having to face Japanese products in their once safe markets, when they are effectively prevented from getting into Japan's home markets on anything like equal terms. This is particularly resented when Japanese goods are produced by cheap labour methods (as they are) which means that Japan can be more competitive in prices.

One answer to the 'challenge' of Japan would be a 'tariff war'. This, however, is close to economic nationalism and that does not suit the interests of International Capitalism one bit!

International Capitalism wants nothing less than control over the whole world — including Japan.

This is how it will be done — Japan's apparent greatest advantage is in fact its greatest weakness. The low-wage home market is Japan's Achilles Heel.

Japan's industries are now geared to worldwide markets. The low-wage home economy could not absorb all of the products of Japanese industry if Japan were forced

back on its own resources. Japan's 'boom' has been the result of high capital re-investment occasioned by low labour costs. Export geared industries are sucking in massive quantities of raw materials and churning out incredible streams of manufactured goods for overseas markets.

Japan has been drawn into the deep waters of the 'World Economy' right up to its neck, and there is a tidal wave coming their way!

The U.S.A. imposed its 10 per cent import surcharge to combat Japan in 1971 and the Japanese switched quickly to flooding Britain and Europe with their goods.

Now it looks like Europe's 'Common Market' will block Japan's trade too.

If all its outlets were shut off one by one, Japan would undoubtedly collapse into slump and bankruptcy.

This of course will not happen. Wall Street has no intention of allowing Japan to go 'extremist'. The Japanese Establishment will be offered 'honourable' terms of surrender . . . These will be that Japan opens its industry to foreign (Wall Street) capital investment — and takeover, and that it ceases to protect its home market. Japan will have been taken over by 'liberalisation'.

There is no alternative. The frantic attempt to break into Communist China's market is a panic measure. Capitalists in Japan want to be dependent upon Communists for their export markets a lot less than they are prepared to be dependent upon other Capitalists in the U.S.A. Japan's dependency upon the World Economy means that it could not retreat into the isolation it once had, under the Tokugawa Supremacy. Japan cannot stand alone. It has been

over-extended — and the wolves are gathering for the feast.

Of course, a Social Credit financial system boosting high wages, and an enormous shifting of resources towards greater self-sufficiency, could no doubt give Japan a fighting chance in this deadly struggle. However, Japan's Capitalist Establishment will look to defending its own self-interests rather than Japan's independence.

International Capitalism will offer Japanese businessmen a place in its world-wide mercenary network as a "reward" for handing over Japan on a plate — and they will, as a group, accept this role as subordinates of Wall Street. The Japanese people will be delivered up, bound hand and foot economically, to New York's rapacious financiers — the 'asset-strippers' of the Nation-state.

Contrary to newspaper prattle and politicians scare-mongering, it can be seen that objectively Japan is not Britain's opponent. British Nationalists must recognise that Japan faces the same enemy as we do — International Capitalism with its financial centre in the United States. Japan's cut-throat penetration of Britain's markets is just a desperate attempt to postpone the day of capitulation to this enemy. Nationalists in Britain (and in other countries) must recognise their real enemies, and act upon their knowledge and understanding — to defend National Freedom which is everywhere under attack.

We must fight unremittingly against The System. The System which pits nation against nation in its perennial pursuit of superprofits and superpower.

THAT is the battle of our age.

## THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

At present large numbers of the offspring of immigrants, even those born here in Britain, remain integrated in the immigrant community which links them with their homeland overseas. With every passing year this will diminish. Sometimes people point to the increasing proportion of immigrant offspring born in this country as if the fact contained within itself the ultimate solution. The truth is the opposite. The West Indian or Asian does not, by being born in England, become an Englishman. In law he becomes a United Kingdom citizen by birth; in fact he is a West Indian or an Asian still. Unless he be one of the small minority — for number, I repeat again and again, is of the essence — he will by the very nature of things have lost one country without gaining another, lost one nationality without acquiring a new one. Time is running against us and them. With the lapse of a generation or so we shall at last have succeeded — to the benefit of nobody — in reproducing 'in England's green and pleasant land' the haunting tragedy of the United States.

The English as a nation have their own peculiar faults. One of them is that strange passivity in the face of danger or absurdity or provocation which has more than once in our history lured observers into false conclusions — conclusions sometimes fatal to the observers themselves — about the underlying intentions and the true determination of our people. What so far no one could accuse us of is a propensity to abandon hope in the face of severe and even seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Dejection is not one of our national traits; but we must be told the truth and shown the danger, if we are to meet it. Rightly or wrongly, I for my part believe that the time for that has come.

Enoch Powell  
FREEDOM AND REALITY



WHAT has been going on at Scotland's Stirling University? The disgraceful conduct on the part of many students there on the occasion of the Queen's visit last October 12th was splashed over the front pages of many newspapers, and the subsequent so-called "disciplinary proceedings" against a number of student agitators have also received some coverage, but no attempt has been made by the Press to get to the root of the sickness which is rotting out the heart of the student body.

Recently *Spearhead* received from a correspondent at Stirling an account of what has been going on at the University. The report is a real shocker. Until we can check out all of the facts it reveals we will have to be circumspect in our use of it — and even then the facts, if verified, may not be used by us in view of the laws of libel.

Indeed, the only people we are in a position to give the full report to are the Police, which we have done. Whether the full facts come out in a series of prosecutions will then be a matter for the Authorities to decide.

The report we have received, dated 12th January, begins as follows:

"Today, Friday, the President of the Stirling University Council of Students Association (C.S.A.), Miss Linda Quinn, appears before the University Disciplinary Board to hear the verdict and sentence passed upon her following charges laid against her in connection with the disgraceful incidents on the 12th of October. (*The Queen's visit*) She is charged with:—

- a) having organised the demonstration
- b) having failed to keep it an orderly one
- c) having illegally occupied the University Library.

"Linda Quinn is now in her Sabbatical year at Stirling, and she is paid to be the C.S.A. President, which is more or less a full time staff post. She has been at Stirling for more than four years, in which time she managed to gather for herself a considerable reputation there, quite apart from her record as a militant.

## DISSENTION CREATED

"She can pretty well claim the full responsibility for what happened in the October demonstration: for she is the person that engineered the whole business from the beginning in March 1972 right up until the shameful end. In March she was the Secretary of the C.S.A., a paid position like that of President.

"At that time the question of what was going to occur during the proposed Queen's visit came up, and it was Quinn who most wanted a demonstration then. In addition she held the post of editor of the undergraduate magazine *Brig*, and was in an excellent position to propagate her views, which she did without hesitation.

MARTIN WEBSTER

# Drugs behind Red agitation on Stirling campus

"Within two months she got herself elected as President of the C.S.A., and from that moment set to work creating dissention and unrest, which reached a considerable level before 12th October. The pages of *Brig* are testimony enough to this.

"Probably this is the less surprising when it is realised that this unfortunate woman is actually a member of some standing within not only the International Socialists, but in the International Marxist Group.

"It is actually quite correct to say that the C.S.A. was and still is actively controlled by these two organisations, as their members . . . hold a majority of positions within the association, among them is the present C.S.A. secretary, John Davenport, and the late treasurer, Jack Carter, who was recently killed in a car crash just before disciplinary proceedings began.

## OBSCENE CHANTS

"It is galling to note the amount of space that the Press have provided for Miss Quinn to air her biased and destructive statements, and the amount of credence she has received. Yet one small incident belies it all, and it went unnoticed by the Press. Quinn played a considerable part in the incitement of others at the demonstration itself. From the rear she led the obscene chants that were set up as Her Majesty emerged from the Murray Hall residence up on the hill.

"This was noticed by one member of the entourage, who made an attempt to silence her, which she resisted violently, falling to the ground where in the course of her struggles she received a blow in the face in which she claims she lost two teeth. This was subsequently cited as an example of 'Police violence'."

The next passage in this report we are unable to use as it deals with the private relationships between a certain prominent female Left Wing activist at the University and "many students and several staff". It went on to state that the same young lady went on a holiday to a certain island in the Mediterranean last year.

"Whilst there she managed to obtain some £600 worth of currency which she managed to smuggle back into the country with a friend. However, back at Stirling she and another student . . . (female) . . . kept

this cash . . . and used it to assist in the import of large quantities of cannabis to the campus.

## DRUG PUSHERS

"Where exactly the drugs came from I do not know, but sources used before to supply Stirling students have been York (presumably via that university) and from a man in Lancaster named . . . (who I would presume was from that university). Anyway, the most recent shipment reaching Stirling of which I am aware arrived just three to four weeks after the Queen demonstration, by courtesy of . . ." (*the two young lady students alluded to*).

Our correspondent then listed a series of names who are known to be Left Wing political/drug trafficking contacts of the first unnamed lady student alluded to in this article. Among the names mentioned are a drug dealer resident in Glasgow; a prominent student militant; a student who has left Stirling and is now at a teacher's training college in Edinburgh; a university lecturer who holds L.S.D. 'acid' parties at his home to educate students in 'religious experience'; another university lecturer known for his promiscuity with students; and a university laboratory technician, who was recently killed in a car crash which resulted in other fatalities and which may have been caused by the occupants of the car being 'high'.

All of the names of these people were given in the report in full, and in some cases also their exact addresses.

In his concluding comments, our correspondent, making reference to Miss Linda Quinn, observed:—

## "DISCIPLINE" HOAX

"Unless she is removed, Quinn stands to serve out her term as C.S.A. President until next May. It would be extremely unhealthy for her to remain in the position that she is currently in for the good of the University as a whole . . . but frankly she is unlikely to be expelled for her part in the demonstration because she has already so organised students on the very militant Left Wing that the University Principal, and most of the Court, are understandably frightened of further bad publicity arising from fear of what the consequences may be should any



attempt be made to discipline her fittingly."

The prediction of our correspondent seems to have come substantially true, for the *Daily Telegraph* reported on Saturday 13th January — the day after our correspondent's letter was written — that Miss Quinn was found 'Not Guilty' on two of the three counts against her, and the 'Guilty' count was established by only a 3 to 2 majority. She was not expelled, but merely suspended for six months.

What does this 'punishment' mean in fact? To find out I contacted a young lady called 'Francis' in the Press Relations Department of the National Union of Students in London.

Firstly, it was pointed out to me that Quinn's suspension has not been imposed to take effect immediately, but only NEXT SEPTEMBER. This means that she can continue to carry out her office as President of Stirling University Council of Students Association, for which post, as already mentioned, she is paid. This means that at the Ratepayers' expense she can continue her subversive political activities, and make arrangements for the continued grip on the C.S.A. by the International Socialists and the International Marxist Group after her term of office comes to an end.

Stirling University has only two terms a year, so her six month suspension, starting in September, will mean that she will miss the first part of the academic year beginning at that time, and will be prohibited from entering University premises, attending lectures, tutorials, or visiting the library.

A disaster for her? Hardly — for I gained the distinct impression that her punishment would be more "theoretical" than actual. The N.U.S. spokeswoman implied that Quinn would be able to continue her studies "privately" by means of assistance given her by "sympathetic University lecturers". At the end of the suspension period she would be able to step back into the lecture rooms and conclude her course as if nothing had happened.

The ultimate blame for the appalling situation at Stirling — which is duplicated at numerous other universities throughout the country — is not primarily the fault of Miss Quinn and her Trotsky-ite colleagues, but the fault of the Government and University authorities for knowing what is going on but for cravenly refusing to do what is necessary to root out the poison. "Anything for a quiet life" is their approach to their responsibilities.

Left Wing brainwashing and encouragement of drug abuse at Universities is not happening by accident. It forms part of a carefully calculated Communist technique designed to destroy the minds and souls of the young people of our nation who will — God help us — be holding the key positions in our society in the years to come. Indeed, this process is already starting to pay off for the Red conspirators. A horrific future faces the British people.

# The Green Paper

*Reprinted with acknowledgements to the PROTESTANT TELEGRAPH.*

MR. WHITELAW has invited discussion of the Green Paper entitled *The Future of Northern Ireland*. This document needs more than discussion; it needs careful analysis, and when it is analysed, the reader will discover that he has to hand a vital clue to Ulster's trouble. Whitelaw's Green Paper explains unintentionally why the IRA has been so successful.

The Paper is presented in four parts, but it is in the historical background, Part 1 and in the section entitled "The Irish Dimension" (Part 2) that this clue is exposed.

The Green Paper accepts both the Cameron Commission and the Scarman Tribunal Reports. These reports explain the troubles in Ulster as a series of social 'accidents'. To use newspaper headlines at the time of the publication of the Scarman Tribunal Report, "there was no conspiracy" (Ref.: quote p. 7 [Green Paper].) Earlier, the Green Paper achieved the same inanity when it stated: "From the start the Civil Rights Movement was largely (though not exclusively) Roman Catholic, and although it undoubtedly attracted support from militant republicanism, its declared aim was to achieve the objectives by non-violent means". This fateful determination, indeed insistence, on accepting the statements of political protagonists at face-value is an essential pre-requisite for British policy in Ulster. The British Government cannot admit that there was, and is, a conspiracy linking the Dublin government with the worst forms of political gangsterism in Ulster in an attempt to detach part of the United Kingdom and annexe it to the Republic. If the British Government's rule operating in Ulster politics that the stated political intentions of the Roman Catholic minority had to be taken at face-value were applied with equal weight to the statements of Adolph Hitler, then the whole history of the Second World War would have to be re-written. The Civil Rights movement declared for non-violence, yet numerous leading personalities in that organisation had expressed rabid and blood-curdling republican threats against Northern Ireland and the British connexion for years before they gained wider prominence in the Civil Rights Movement. This fact was well-established in Ulster. Events fully justified the Protestants in their conclusion that the Civil Rights Movement was not merely bogus, but also a carefully constructed vehicle which would carry the IRA into the heart of Ulster.

Long before 1966 (estimated by O'Neill as the year when the trouble started),

documents were being printed and circulated in Ireland which clearly indicated that serious action was contemplated against Northern Ireland. For example, a pamphlet published in 1963 envisaged that partition could be ended by the clever interplay of propaganda and violence. The pamphlet *Partition: A Positive Policy* estimated that the Eire government would be only too willing to play its part. A detailed reading of the Republican and anti-partition sources prior to 1966 clearly shows that they were preparing a new offensive. Finally, the RUC had presented O'Neill with evidence of such a coming assault evidence which he chose to ignore. The RUC intelligence chiefs considered that trouble could be anticipated in and around 1975. They were out — sadly out — in their timing, but at least they knew something was in the wind.

## VITAL AREA FALLEN

Unknown to the Protestant community in Ulster, one vital area had already fallen to the anti-partitionist forces. Fianna Fail's leaders in their utterances and the Republicans in their journals found common ground in their contention that the pre-requisite to yet another campaign to end partition lay in neutralising the sympathies of the British Government. On page 33 of the Green Paper the Protestants of Ulster learn something which the IRA and the Dublin government discovered through behind-the-scenes contacts as far back as 1965, that "no United Kingdom Government for many years has had any wish to impede the realisation of Irish unity . . .". In accepting the ideal of Irish unity with such passive equanimity the British Government asserts its essential bond with the IRA and the basis of its fellowship with the Dublin government. The target is the same, but the British Government chooses to quibble about the rules of the contest. More than the Cameron Commission and all the transcripts of the Scarman Tribunal, this one statement in Whitelaw's Green Paper explains the causes of Ulster's anguish.

The British Government has admitted its neutrality. That admission is completely consistent with the use of the British army in a "United Nations peace-keeping capacity."

The conclusion is logical and obvious. Whatever political settlement is achieved, that settlement can be, and will only be, a stopgap. Whitelaw's Green Paper aids and abets the Unity of Ireland by Heath.



WHAT *Candour* has long described as the world conspiracy is now openly proclaimed as the world revolution — a term encountered almost daily in the world's press. It has many aspects, but none more menacing than the attempt to cause chaos among youth and thereby wean it from the well-tryed and proved standards of the past. This does not mean that everybody involved in the business is a revolutionary. The conspirators have only to create a trend for cranks and careerists eagerly to rush in and hasten its momentum. I do not know in which category the deputy leader of the Labour Party belongs, but as a supposedly responsible leader Mr. Edward Short should surely not be encouraging the vicious attempt to demoralise the nation's youth. Note should be taken of utterances by him which, if not subversive, must be accounted as bordering on insanity.

Speaking at the Caerleon College of Education in Monmouthshire he delivered himself of statements such as this:

"The old, externally imposed discipline made children into hypocrites and liars because when the disciplinarian was absent, whether he was parent, teacher or policeman, there was no discipline."

This is a monstrous generalisation. Hypocrites and liars there have always been and always will be, but to suggest that they are the end product of discipline is an absurdity so manifest that it scarcely needs refutation.

Mr. Short's own scholastic idea of bringing up children is beautifully simple. They should be "free to talk and walk about as their common purpose demands," he told his audience, without specifying what he meant by the demands of some hypothetical "common purpose". The gain from cutting down "rule structures" in communities, he said, whether schools, colleges or universities would be "well worth a little marginal chaos".

A little marginal chaos — it has indeed become a mad world when a leading politician is able to utter such claptrap and not be derisively hooted out of public life. Would Edward Short be good enough to indicate the size of the marginal chaos that could be called "little". Were he in charge of a boisterous class of forty or fifty young hopefuls, free to talk and walk about as they pleased, and whose "common purpose" was, as it might well be, to take "the mickey" out of him, would he amiably sit back, congratulating himself that by non-intervention he was preventing their becoming hypocrites and liars? It is not credible that he could be such a fool. Why, then, the bilge?

The answer is perhaps simply that Short wishes to cash in on the trend. His supporting argument would suggest nothing more serious. Here, in a nutshell, it is:

"Clearly, the notion that the teacher, parent or the priest knows what is best for the child is pushed much too far in our society. The principal determinants of what

A. K. CHESTERTON

# Creating Bedlam for Youth

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a child truly learns are his own interests and his own experience."

It would indeed be a teacher of super-human ingenuity who managed to make good sense of that fantastic concept. What does it mean if not that the child knows better than the teacher, parent or priest what is best, and that all they have to do is to make a ring for him while he proceeds to promote his own interests and undergo whatever experiences he considers desirable?

This kind of rubbish is not even new. Forty years ago no-discipline schools were being enthusiastically run by pioneers such as A. S. Neill and Dora Russell. Bertrand Russell in his autobiography confessed that the latter experiment was a total failure, while Neill's books were surprisingly candid about what went on in his establishment. One incident I remember is that, when his wife lay dying in the house, he asked some rowdy pupils — if pupils they could be called — to make things easier for her by being less noisy. Their response was to show their independence, which they did by stepping up the row to yelling point.

## SINISTER

What makes the present trend so sinister is that even as things are, with discipline still supposedly enforced, conditions in many educational establishments — especially comprehensive schools — are such that keeping order has become a farce. Only too often the bullies in the class dominate both class-mates and luckless teachers. The latter, either from their own weakness of character or because of lack of support from above, have long since given up the notion that their job is to impart knowledge, and are content if they can keep their classes more or less intact until the bell sounds their release. Chaotic though such a state of affairs undoubtedly is, there is at least the saving grace that those subjected to this "little" marginal chaos deplore it. Were they, and were their charges, trained to act on the assumption that the children

were free to walk around the class-room and talk to their hearts' content about some "common purpose", without reference to the teacher's requirements, then the result would be sheer Bedlam. Violence would be enthroned and youth made serviceable for the cause of world revolution.

I do not suppose that Edward Short has the least idea that he supports such motives, but here more than in any other sphere of public life ignorance is no excuse for folly. A man aspiring to participate in government, even though he may lack all sense of history, should at least be able to read the signs of the times. Was Mr. Short sunk deep in coma when a certain Cohn-Bendit spread revolt from Nanterre to the Sorbonne, whence it surged, under the inane title of "Student Power", to almost every university in the Western world? Is he unaware of the innumerable "sit-ins", with students and their more frenetical mentors making pests of themselves by thus demonstrating with their posteriors to bring all work to a standstill? If so, he would know nothing of the extension of this lunatic movement to what was called "Sixth Form Power" and thereafter to truculent school children of all grades who proceeded to "walk and talk as their common purpose demands", not in their class-rooms but in Hyde Park and the streets of London, protesting against Heaven knows what and relishing the devoted attention of the B.B.C.'s television cameras.

## POLITICAL CONTAMINATION

The lunacy has now reached a stage where the Edward Shorts in the land — those who are not conniving at the political contamination of youth and the destruction of the nation — must wake up and face present facts and what these facts portend. Let them for a start pay heed to a plan incubated by militants at York, Aston, Reading and Bath Universities (representing more than 12,000 students) and placed before a National Union of Students' Conference. The plan demands that violence and vandalism, without let, hindrance or punishment, should be accorded as a right to Britain's half million students. It expresses the view that they would be justified in smashing anyone or anybody standing athwart their path.

Particular targets are named — college authorities who try to restrict them, "fascists and racists", and dons who do research for the Ministry of Defence. Reference to the research workers clearly reveals the Communist *motif*. Aston representatives to the conference argue that the distinction between violence to property and to persons is "largely academic" (a quaint idea) and that in any case "democratic decisions taken by students are likely to be impeded by

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# NO JAM TOMORROW

WHAT DIFFERENCE does one more make? Keep adding one more drop of water to another in a bath and, eventually, it will overflow. Every traffic jam arises by one car after another joining the traffic flow. As one-by-one baths and flush toilets are installed in old and new houses, the existing water supply finally proves inadequate. The reason why so many of our problems are so difficult to fight is that they arise little by little from processes which at more modest levels caused no problems yet at today's levels achieve intolerable conditions.

People all over Britain are being called upon to leave land their families have farmed for centuries, to see the fields flooded for reservoirs for more factories and more people. Residents round Cublington spent many thousands of pounds fighting just to keep things as they were. Houses are knocked down to make way for motorways; houses cheek by jowl with motorways are enveloped with permanent noise. Recreation areas are losing their charm as they become overcrowded and the grass is trodden bare. Very few people in Britain today have not been adversely affected by the Government's efforts to cope with — even to promote — growth.

Yet the area of Britain is not growing. If more land is taken for one use, there must be less land for some other use.

The politicians fail to point out that more people per square mile means more psychological stress. Already 7 out of 10 visits to a doctor's surgery arise basically from stress. I had a fairly peaceful life 30 years ago at a school of 600 pupils; recently my identity has given way to numbers on my bank account, income tax, national health. Now children are taught in such large schools that they lose their identity in a mass very early; more and more teachers and pupils in schools do not know each other by name; it is more difficult to make one's mark as a person, to be head boy, to be in the school First Eleven etc., and

this facelessness seems to engender vandalism at school and crime later in life.

Council flats in Wandsworth and elsewhere look more like units of accommodation than homes. We are crowded one on top of another like cliff-dwellers, yet where is lonelier than a city? The bigger the town or city, the more crime per thousand people — and the more costly is crime prevention. During the last ten years we have seen the counters of banks and post offices go behind bars, the growth of Securicor activity; violent crime has trebled in the decade.

Extract from *Population v. Liberty* by Jack Parsons  
Page 107. Urban crime rates per 100,000  
population 1957 (U.S.A.)

	Size of cities		
	Over 250,000	50,000-100,000	Under 10,000
<i>Criminal</i> (Murder, (non-negligent manslaughter (manslaughter	5.5	4.2	2.7
<i>homicide</i> (by negligence	4.4	3.7	1.3
Rape	23.7	9.3	7
Robbery	108	36.9	16.4
Aggravated Assault	130.8	78.5	34
Burglary, breaking or entering	574.9	474.6	313.3
Larceny - theft	1,256	1,442.4	992
Auto theft	337	227	113

Adapted from F.B.I. *Uniform Crime Reports*  
Annual Bulletin 1957. U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

## CREATING BEDLAM FOR YOUTH

*Contd. from previous page*

violence."

Reading students for their part put forward the proposal that state-paid funds should be used to defend anyone "picked on" (the British taxpayer, already footing the bill for the education of the brats, is now required to be taken for a non-stop gallop because of their lawlessness!) They go on to say that if academic work suffers from their demonstrations that will be "too bad", but "unavoidable". It is not to be supposed that our country as yet is so far sunk in decadence as to enfranchise these hoodlums to run amok and smash anyone or anything they please. The menace lies in their being able to present their thuggish aims in the form of a serious resolution to be debated by the National Union of Students. It shows how rapidly madness is encroaching on institutions established to serve as centres of enlightenment.

Taken in conjunction with the disorders rampant in so many schools and universities throughout the land, the lack of calibre of so many whose job it is to maintain order, and the pathetic leniency of

so many magistrates in bending over backwards to pass sentences which are a mere pretence at punishment, the call of a man in Edward Short's position, not for a general tightening up of discipline but for its diminution to vanishing point, is seen to be wildly irresponsible and damaging — the greatest possible disservice to the nation and its youth.

On some such charge was Socrates condemned to death. Mr. Short may be in no fear of so drastic a fate, but as he is, however unknowingly, helping to promote a full-scale revolution, he should bear in mind that the Mensheviks were the first victims of the Bolshevik terror. Revolutionary attitudes feed upon such dicta, and for Short to address his pestiferous remarks to a college entrusted with the training of teachers, thereby fortifying and extending these attitudes, was an abominable disservice to the British people who pay his salary.

The time has come for Britons to declare on whose side they stand — the side of anarchy leading to violent revolution, or the side of law, order and good sense.

Even Westminster is overcrowded — 642 M.P.s. Why not 200 or even 100 like most other countries? Then they would not need more parking space or office facilities, and 542 of our country's best (?) men would be released for other work.

Far from having a housing shortage, Britain has too many houses, power stations, hotels, oil refineries. The trouble is not lack of houses but excess of people, yet M.P.s just will not see it. Fairly recently, Harold Macmillan was boasting that he had brought in Italians to make bricks shortly after the war. Some bricks got made, the cost being wages, plus housing, schooling, road space, shopping space, medical services, water supply, sewage disposal, recreation space, and food import for ever for the Italians and their descendants. For all these items, demand exceeded supply and still does. We never had such costly bricks. Importing labour for unpopular jobs does not solve any problem — it spreads it, and for a country as crowded as Britain, the end result is worse. We must run our own buses, do our own house cleaning, brick-making, cloth-weaving, dress-making and everything else; and if the national interest demands that certain jobs be done for which people do not apply, we should achieve this by direction of labour or a period of call-up.

## IMMIGRANT BIRTH RATE

Since our birth-rate is one of the lowest in the world, the immigrants have a birth-rate twice or even three times ours. Instead of being apprehensive of such high birth-rates, the government attempts to re-assure us that the high birth-rates are "accounted for" because the immigrants are a young age-group!

The *Daily Telegraph* 6.12.72 reported that in the U.S.A. births had fallen below replacement level. Immediately people will want to know whether the fall in births is equal among whites and others. If the fall in births should be mainly among whites, the negroes may use the chance to breed on and form a larger fraction of the community, thereby negating all the benefits of family limitation of the whites — and the next thing could be a breeding race on to faster destruction by over-population. In Britain, the unequal birth-rates mean that in two generations or sooner the Britons will be a tribal minority in our own land. Asians are now a majority in Fiji despite a Fijian birth-rate much higher than ours. Continued White emigration and non-white immigration will accelerate this, and I cannot believe that this will work for social peace.

Duncan Sandys, Robert Carr *et al* have given away living space and all life resources to immigrants at our expense. The cost is that either we live ever more restricted lives, or emigrate to provide life-space for arrivals. If a man gives as charity cheques with no money in the bank, the recipients must in the end be disappointed — and somebody has the unpalatable job of telling them so. Sandys and the other givers of false gifts ought to be the ones to disenchant the immigrants and see them off back home. Otherwise we must expect life to become increasingly intolerable — as is already happening.

All post-war governments have made it clear that they will defend the rights of immigrants (and defend them even where they have no rights, as in the case of illegal immigration), so we cannot look to "our" government or any of the Lib-Lab-Cons. parties to save our country, our children's future liberty and food supply.

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# A Century of Blindness and Muddle

VERY OCCASIONALLY a book comes off the presses which has a more profound influence on the politics of a nation than the combined lives' work of a hundred of its most eminent public men. It is just possible that before the end of this century we will be saying this of Correlli Barnett's *The Collapse of British Power*, a 600 page analysis of the decline of our country from world supremacy to impotence, ranging over a large part of the nineteenth century and the twentieth up to 1945, and demolishing in its course an incredible galaxy of myths, superstitions, slushy sentiments, moral fetishes and tin idols erected by the British ruling class of the period in honour of itself.

I state without hesitation that this is one of the most important and valuable books of our time and that it ought to be made compulsory reading for every young man hopeful of playing a part in national politics in the future. This is notwithstanding the fact that the book has some great defects, and that taken as a whole its message has the Spenglerian flavour of pessimism and doom. Nations and cultures, in order to survive, must at moments in their history take the most brutal stock of themselves and perhaps in the process witness the demolition of some of their most cherished legends and illusions, but such is only worthwhile if it is the prelude to constructive action for the future. No sentence in the book even hints at this. The author (despite his first name) is British himself, and one might expect as a consequence of this an element of feeling to intrude into his portrayal of events, however frank and clinical that is. Perhaps Correlli Barnett has forced himself against his nature to speak with an air of complete detachment in order that at no point might the book's objectivity be compromised. Certainly the latter purpose is achieved, but at a sorry cost. What are historical analyses, after all, but a means to an end?

Of the considerable flaws of detail — more later. They are the trees that we should not allow to divert us from the wood. The overall theme of the book is what matters. It is a devastating condemnation of the liberalism that has dominated British affairs, at home and throughout the world, over the past hundred years, and of the pathetically meagre men that that liberalism has thrown up as national leaders; men utterly isolated by intellect and temperament from the real laws that govern the success and failure of nations, men suitable only to be used as

doormats by the more virile — if not always saintly — rulers of other powers.

## CONFUSION OF CAUSE AND EFFECT

It was around about the 1950s that sections of 'Conservative' opinion in Britain awoke from out of the victory euphoria of a few years earlier and started to register a vague uneasiness about the nation's post-war position and the policies that were linked with it. The majority among these circles seized the most facile explanations to hand. It all sprang, they thought, from a momentary disorientation on the part of the Tory Party which could easily be remedied by the purging of a few leftward elements from the leadership and a reversion to the ideological equilibrium of a couple of decades ago.

The call to duty that this thinking prompted was comforting and stabilising. It did not demand great exertion, less still did it compel such indecent things as struggle and conflict: there was no suggestion of a need to challenge the very bases of venerated national institutions and principles, thus upsetting the apperant of entrenched interests and power structures. Perish the thought! Solutions would come by working quietly within the established channels of political orthodoxy, arguing here, persuading there — avoiding at all costs the charge of "extremism". Pills and tonics were the prescription, never surgery.

Such thinking was in fact guilty of a hopeless confusion between cause and effect, between the advanced symptoms of our national condition and the fundamentally unhealthy way of living, extending back into the very distant past, that had produced it.

Barnett, as if taking his readers by the

hand, begins at the point of crisis with which they are familiar: 1940 and the near catastrophic war situation; Britain, ill armed and alone, facing an enemy that was master of most of the Continent — as well as a potential enemy in the Far East. In such a situation immediate causes were not hard to see and immediate scapegoats were plentiful. Causes existed in a muddled foreign policy, an inadequate arms programme, industrial and financial troubles — and of course the treachery of the Axis powers. Scapegoats were Chamberlain, Hoare, Halifax, Simon, Eden, Baldwin, MacDonald and a plague of other dwarfish figures who had shaped British policy in the preceeding years. But what were the causes of the causes? What combination of things brought to office such scapegoats? Barnett probes this question as the heart of the matter, and it is the question that takes him back in time in an attempt to diagnose the national character which produced such phenomena. "By what process," he asks, "did the British character and the British outlook on the world come to be what they were in the 1920s and 1930s?"

## NATIONAL CHANGE OF HEART

In the eighteenth century, Barnett says, the English ruling classes were men hard of mind and hard of will. Aggressive and acquisitive, they saw foreign policy in terms of concrete interest: markets, natural resources, colonial real estate, naval bases, profits. They saw national power as the essential foundation of national independence. They accepted it as natural and inevitable that nations should be engaged in a ceaseless struggle for survival, prosperity and predominance. On the foundations of this outlook, Britain grew from 1689 to 1815 to a power of the first rank that was the envy of Europe.

After the victories over Napoleon, however, a climate of national security set in, bolstered by unparalleled prosperity for the British governing classes. Under these conditions the British outlook on international relations and Britain's role in the world underwent profound changes.

Replacing the tough realism of former times, a priggish self-righteousness crept into British politics, influenced by numerous social and cultural developments, notably the growth of evangelical religion and romantic idealism, which in time became the prevailing influence among the Victorians. Of the romantics Barnett says: "... their emotions governed their thoughts and actions, inspiring visions of the noble and the ideal which freed them from the limitations of the world as it was..."

Not that this change in outlook led immediately to a willingness to abdicate from Empire. What happened was a fundamental change in the way that the British looked at the Empire. They saw themselves in their imperial role "as super-prefects,



administering the Empire justly and efficiently in the interests of the governed. They hardly thought at all of power in terms of industrial competitiveness, science, technology or strategy."

This moralistic approach to Empire resulted in a hopeless failure to look at that institution in relation to the balance sheet of profit and loss. Had this been done, only those parts would have been preserved which, actually or potentially, represented additions to Britain's military and economic weight. Instead we preserved a top heavy structure, a large part of which exhausted British manpower and money in its maintenance without yielding any corresponding return, beyond that of a field for missionary work.

The outlook which produced this policy was instilled into the British ruling classes from school age, for the public schools and universities of the Victorian period were, as the author points out, hopeless as a source of training for the real arts, crafts and skills required of a modern power. They did not see education, he says, "as a preparation for the world, but as an inoculation against it." Geography and strategy were scarcely taught at all. As for science, technology and industrial management, other nations were far ahead of Britain in training for these things long before the turn of the century.

One of the great fetishes of the age was the almost religious faith in the rightness of free trade, which was seen not only as a source of greater prosperity but as a step towards the liberal ideal of a united world. The prosperity lasted just as long as Britain was the only industrial power. By the last quarter of the century free trade had far outlived its usefulness. Britain's rivals had caught up with her and in some cases surpassed her industrially, not by adherence to the 'free market' doctrine, which allowed economic forces to regulate themselves, but by strong state guidance which developed industries behind protective walls as part of a concerted strategy for the increase of national power. The writer points out that long before the First World War Germany, by a policy of economic nationalism, had developed an industrial machine geared to the requirements of modern warfare as well as to the conquest of world markets, and Britain had actually come to rely on German supplies for many vital industrial components.

"Thus after 1870," Barnett says, "liberal economic doctrine itself was the most catastrophically inappropriate of all the outdated components of Britain's economic equipment. Like an enchantment, liberal doctrine seemed to blind British eyes and paralyse British will-power." Yet a hundred years afterwards, how much has changed? All politicians can do, when faced with the facts of economic crisis, is to plead for the reduction of international trade barriers!

The difference in approach between Britain and her rivals is best summed up by the writer when he says: "For other great

powers did not see the world as one great human society, but — just as the British had done up to the nineteenth century — as an arena where, subject to the mutual convenience of diplomatic custom, nation-states — the highest effective form of human society — competed for advantage. They did not believe in a natural harmony among mankind, but in national interests that might sometimes co-incide with the interests of others, sometimes conflict . . . War therefore, in their view was not a lamentable breakdown in a natural harmony called peace, but an episode of violence in a perpetual struggle. European powers looked on armed forces not as wicked, but among the instruments of diplomacy . . . Moralising internationalism, borne out of liberalism by evangelical faith, was therefore an unsuitable guide to British policy."

Exactly. And by 1914, behind the glittering facade of imperial pomp, stood a nation grown decrepit industrially and, so far as military strength was concerned, hopelessly ill equipped to fight for its existence against a major European power.

How Britain came through the war is a miraculous story of rapid adaptation and improvisation, combined with the help of allies. Factories were built in double quick time to provide the necessary equipment for war, and, as the writer underlines, they were built not principally by private enterprise but on the initiative of the State. "The wartime industrial revolution," he says, "was led by a partnership between the State and private enterprise." This foreshadowed the corporate system of industry developed later by certain powers but not by Britain.

The war also saw the first serious attempt to mobilise the whole forces of the Empire into a single fighting unit and the development of an Imperial General Staff.

Britain and her allies eventually emerged victorious, but the nearness of their defeat by a much smaller coalition was, says Barnett, a testimony to the might of Germany — which in turn was owed to superb organisation at all levels of society, industrial as well as military.

## NOTHING LEARNED

Only a ruling class saturated in romantic liberal illusions about the world could have emerged from the Great War prepared to go back to the old lethargic ways of the Victorian and Edwardian periods; but this is exactly what happened in the case of the ruling class of Britain. A tide of pacifist sentiment swept the country, and hopes for future security were pinned, not on national efficiency and power, but on the League of Nations. In the meantime the imperial unity that had been achieved in battle was not maintained in peace. The author is scathing in his description of the utter ineffectiveness of the League and of the fantasy world in which those liberals lived who trusted in it.

It was, he makes clear, Great Britain which from the start was the heart and soul of the League. Most other powers put only limited faith in it and some no faith at all. It was a concept made to appeal only to those whose upbringing and psyche had shielded them from all reality as to the way that the world was governed, and this particular type of animal was most in profusion in Britain.

Barnett says something about the intellectual climate that grew out of the war and the literature it spawned — a literature which did not encourage the British to look at the international facts of life. "Nor were the intellectuals of the 1920s," he says, "the vanguard of a new outlook, as they themselves supposed, but the exhausted rearguard of Victorian romanticism . . . They circulated at leisure from country house to country cottage — the Bells at Charleston in Sussex, the Woolfs at Asham and Rodmell — back again to Bloomsbury or one of the ancient universities; convinced that they carried in their luggage the soul of civilisation. The memoirs of the epoch are fragrant with cultured weekends — witty chat on the lawn and brilliant profundity at the dining table. It was a circle of flimsy and precious people, of whom Lady Ottoline Morrell was perhaps the manliest."

Of course a nation whose thought was shaped in such circles was certain to prove utterly incapable of holding its own in the international power struggles to come.

Sanctimonious moralism and faith in the brotherhood of man always taking precedence, as they did, over considerations of strategy and national interest, British policy in the 1920s and 1930s was bound to be a chapter of foolery. The book cites one example in the failure to renew the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which had served Britain so well in the past. The motive for this decision was compounded of a moralistic distaste for Japanese militarism and what it had done in Manchuria — together with a horror of upsetting the United States. Barnett does a service in demolishing the folk myth of the 'special relationship' with America and its assumption that British and American interests and aims would always be complementary. The 'special relationship', he points out, was always one-sided — in our mind and not America's, and in fact for some time before the Great War American policy had been hostile to Britain in many respects.

The same moralising approach was seen in the attitude to Italy's ambitions in Abyssinia. These ambitions never threatened British power; they only offended the delicate consciences of the British liberal establishment. But as a consequence of the latter Government policy became anti-Italian — not enough to stop Mussolini marching into Abyssinia, but enough to drive Italy into the arms of the Axis. Thus when Germany was beginning to be looked upon as the main future menace she was presented with two allies, one of which was able to

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## CENTURY OF BLINDNESS & MUDDLE

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threaten Britain's interest in the East and the other of which could sabotage our Mediterranean routes.

### OVER-EXTENSION

The making of enemies where there need not have been enemies now meant that British resources, military and economic, were intolerably extended — just at a time when those resources were least fit even to face a major power struggle with Germany alone.

Barnett devotes considerable attention to the post-1918 discussions between UK and dominion leaders on imperial defence. The armed services had stressed the importance of continuing the co-ordination of imperial forces that had been achieved by the end of the war and of the need for the dominions to contribute to the defence of the Empire in some proportion to their means. Australia and New Zealand were prepared to do this, but obstruction came from Canada and South Africa, with their large non-British populations. There was no strong will among UK leaders to overcome this obstruction, and in the end imperial defence remained little more than a phrase — with the great bulk of the burden borne by Britain, in circumstances in which her industrial machine was simply not up to the task.

Bit by bit, liberalism as the motive force in foreign policy increased Britain's commitments throughout the world, while by its erosion of national strength within it reduced yearly her ability to honour them. By the time that Hitler had taken power and started to flex his muscles, the conduct of Britain's policy had degenerated into a farce, with our leaders vacillating between appeasement and non-appeasement while all the time the balance of power whereby the latter could be effective was slipping further and further away from them. The section of the book dealing with this period is appropriately called 'Covenants without Swords'.

Britain tottered, trance like, into the Second World War with her mind clear on only one thing: Nazi Germany was evil and had to be destroyed. What kind of world would arise out of that destruction, and what Britain's place in it would be, no-one seemed to stop for a moment to think about, not even Churchill. Victory over Germany, however, was not, as the writer makes clear, "synonymous with the preservation of British power." While as early as 1941 Stalin was looking ahead to the post-war settlement of Europe and how a victorious Russia might exploit it — thinking, as Clausewitz taught that statesmen should do, of war and politics as part of a single process, British leadership had no such conceptions in mind. "You ask what is our aim?" said Churchill — and the author quotes — "Victory — victory at all

costs." In these words even the least liberal and moralist of Britain's leaders symbolised the thinking behind British policy.

The cost as it was presented in 1945 is now history. Here the book ends, its case completed.

### FLAWS

What of the flaws? There are three main ones that I can see, apart from the generally unconstructive spirit of the book as a whole.

The first of these lies in the author's evaluation of the British Empire. His case against the Empire is that, considered overall, it showed Britain a loss. That is to say when its addition to Britain's war manpower and economic wealth is weighed against the cost of its upkeep the latter comes out as much the greater. That is true of the Empire only in the context in which, for most of the time, it was organised and governed. A better way to evaluate the Empire is to consider what sort of asset it would have been to a nation not subject to the illusions of the British but which would have organised it strategically for the purpose of augmenting national power. Looked at from this point of view at least a part of the Empire was potentially, if not immediately, a source of immense strength. Realism and greater will could have cemented Britain and the White Dominions into an effective unit equal to any power in the world today. Opportunities were lost because the qualities to exploit them were lacking. This is a condemnation not of Empire but of the British liberal view of imperialism.

The second flaw looms vast in the author's analysis of the period between the wars. After impressing on his readers that we should all think strategically, he fails to do so sufficiently himself. The essence of his view on British foreign policy during that period is that its aim should have been to preserve the balance of power in Europe. Correct — but between whom? His answer is France and Germany. Recognise Germany as the main threat and support France as a counterweight to her, as in 1914.

But was Germany the main threat? In strict terms of British interests, she was not. Her ambitions lay eastwards and her aim was *lebensraum* for the German race, as well as the incorporation of all Germans into a single Reich. Britain had nothing that she wanted that would have remotely repaid the trouble of invading her. The main threat, both to Britain and her allies — as early as the 1920s, was and has remained Russia, and the correct application of the balance-of-power principle should have been to regard Germany as a counterweight to Russia, while in the meantime building within the British Empire such strength that neither, in the worst event, would have dared to attack us. Russia, however, hardly seems to be a factor of calculation in the Barnett mind. Casual

mention is made of her industrial weaknesses in the thirties, but the whole point of her potential power for evil in the world seems to be missed.

The other great weakness of the book that would be detected by any student of modern political power is its failure to mention the forces within Britain — and indeed throughout the world — which saw liberalism and internationalism, not in ideal terms, but as a weapon of deception for the furtherance of their own power. The theme of the book is how Britannia fell. But there is a strong case for saying that she was also pushed. Does Correlli Barnett really believe that there are no other powers in the world beyond the governments of nation-states to whom politics are a matter of strategy directed in the service of self-interest? Has he never heard of economic, political and racial pressure groups within nations that exert massive leverage over affairs, often against the interests of the very countries in which they reside? It is hard to imagine such a clear mind as he displays having this blind spot.

The weak-mindedness of the British — or at least their governing classes — should not escape blame when the collapse of British power is investigated; on the contrary, that is where the ultimate blame lies. At the same time it would be unfair to the British not to recognise the mass of intrigue, deception and swindle that has taken place in their midst and which has prevented all but the most studious among them from seeing events in proper perspective — and conspired to ensure that even that studious minority had no audible voice.

With this factor left out, the picture one gets is that of a race past saving — too hopelessly stupid and soft to be counted as a force in the world to come. With it placed in perspective, some mitigation is due to our countrymen for their mistakes and some hope prevails that the ground lost may one day be recovered, if truth be seen in time.

Perhaps to rally people to such a task is not the role of an historian but of political leaders, hence the purely critical tone of the book and its funereal conclusions. It remains, however, an immense contribution to the thought of our times. I hope it is read widely but discriminately, so that it may serve as a constant guide rather than a discouragement to those seeking to redress the catastrophe which it describes.

Not least among the services that it renders is its demolition, by implication if not direct statement, of the idea that mild and moderate political changes can suffice to put Britain on the road to recovery. The message clearly is that if there is any hope for us at all it can only be realised by a revolution in our political thinking and our outlook on the world, as well as the type of men and parties required to lead us. Not on the reactionary right, any more than the radical left, is there the slightest chance of such a lifeline being found.



# THUGS SMASH N.F. MAN'S SHOP WINDOW

Mr. K. S. Walker of Stockport Cheshire is not a man who believes in hiding his National Front sympathies.

Mr. Walker, a local shopkeeper who is also Stockport organiser of the NF, uses a large part of his shop window to advertise the movement. Posters, stickers, newspaper reports and copies of *Spearhead* stand out prominently for all passers by to see.

Recently, however, a gang of thugs visited the shop and smashed the window in two places. Mr. Walker reports that, although he was not present to see who they were, he has had several threats from local immigrants on account of his National Front connections and thinks it is likely that some of them were responsible.

Mr. Walker is undeterred by this intimidation, but he does have to meet a repair bill for the window of £75. *Spearhead* sees no reason why he should have to pay all of this bill himself and has sent him a cheque for £10 as a contribution towards it. In addition, NF Headquarters have sent £10. We feel that readers will take the same view as us and make their own contributions to the repair of the window. Those wishing to do this should send their cheques or postal orders to Mr. K. S. Walker, 53 Shaw Road South, Stockport SK3 8JJ, Cheshire.

## NF Leadership Training

A series of courses is planned to take place over 1973 with the object of unearthing and training future candidates for the holding of office in the National Front. This is being made ever more necessary by the quick expansion in the size of the NF and the shortage of senior staff to cope with the ever greater demands of organisation and leadership.

The courses will include: political education, techniques of local leadership and activity, public-speaking, national administration, organisation of election campaigns, publicity and propaganda.

NF Headquarters wants to know as soon as possible the names of all those wishing to take part in these courses so that plans can start to be made. Will all those interested please apply to: National Front, 50 Pawns Road, Croydon CRO 2QF.



## Things you should read

*A great wealth of literature is now available supporting in the main part the views expressed in Spearhead. Below we list some of the most important examples. Except where stated, these can be obtained from Nationalist Books, 50 Pawns Road, Croydon CRO 2QF. 15p in the £ should be sent with each order to cover postage.*

### THE MONEY MANUFACTURERS (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p

An exposure of the present financial system and proposals for its reform.

### THE CASE FOR ECONOMIC NATIONALISM (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p

An attack on the Manchester school of internationalist economics and an argument for protection and national self-sufficiency.

### SIX PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH NATIONALISM (by John Tyndall) 15p

An independent booklet written before the formation of the National Front but closely in line with its outlook.

### THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (by A. K. Chesterton) Paperback £1; Hard £2.25

Masterly exposure of the politico-financial forces that have destroyed the British Empire and undermined British world power, while working for the general elimination of national sovereignty everywhere.

### WORLD REVOLUTION (by Nesta Webster) £3.30

Perhaps the best ever documented history of the political left and its conspiratorial origins.

### SUICIDE OF THE WEST (by James Burnham) £1.50

A devastating demolition of the liberal-left and its main arguments by a one-time left-wing author who woke up.

### THE SPECIOUS ORIGINS OF LIBERALISM (by Anthony Ludovici) £1.50

Another clinical analysis of liberal values and viewpoints in which their futility is well exposed.

### RACIAL INTEGRATION (by H. B. Isherwood) 75p

A testimony to the impracticality of the multi-racial society.

### BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (by Professor W. C. George) 15p

One of the best scientific exposures of the myth of racial equality.

### CANDOUR (Monthly newsletter – Editor: A. K. Chesterton) Year's subscription: £1.50

Lucid and well informed commentary on world events – proved correct again and again since the early 1950s. Obtainable from Candour Publishing Co., Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants.



## IRISH PAPER GROWS OVER EURO-RULES

*This cutting, taken from the Irish Post of January 6th, is a good indication of one of the effects of Common Market legislation on Britain. In future our right to deport Irish trouble-makers, political or otherwise, will be overruled by the bureaucrats of the EEC. While Mr. Lynch's potato republic makes things as difficult as it can for Britain over Ulster, Irish citizens continue to get special privileges in the U.K. — by decree of our new masters. Understandably, the Irish Post crows over this development.*

# The EEC and your rights in Britain

The formal entry of Ireland and Britain into the EEC on Monday last is of additional significance to the Irish community in this country. You are now in Britain by right doubly confirmed. No British Parliament can legislate to put you out. Right-wing Tory threats are now dead.

by John  
Kavanagh

There has always been a common travel area between Ireland and Britain but this has been at the pleasure of the British Parliament which could at any time legislate against Irish entry or continued Irish residence. Such legislation was unlikely — although there can be no doubt that some restrictions were considered by the present Government when drafting the 1971 Immigration Act.

their continued presence in this country.

A national of any EEC country may now enter freely into another member state — provided he is not an undesirable or likely to become a charge on public funds. At the end of six months, he can apply for a residence permit which will be automatically granted provided he is in employment or has set up business.

Irish passports are now being dealt with at new EEC passport control desks. In the past Irish passport holders went through "Commonwealth and Irish Republic" controls.

This new passport categorising of the Irish is certain to be the beginning of a trend. With the passing of years, the Anglo-Irish category will fade out in other areas to be replaced by the EEC label.

Until Monday last deportation was covered by the 1962 Commonwealth Immigration Act when a person could be deported only on a court's recommendation following conviction for an offence punishable by imprisonment.

Now, while courts retain this power, the new Act gives the Home Secretary the power to deport anybody he believes is behaving in a manner not "conducive to the public good". There is no appeal against this Home Office decision.

However, the new legislation is not retrospective and does not apply to Irish people who have been living in Britain prior to the beginning of 1973.

### CANNOT RESTRICT

As citizens of the EEC, the Irish in Britain now have dual legal qualification for being here. A future British Government may withdraw the right of the Irish to vote in Britain but it cannot restrict their entry or

### PASSPORT

The obvious change in the status of the Irish in Britain which came into being on Monday last relates to passport control entry at airports and ports. People entering Britain from abroad on

### DEPORTATION

Coinciding with the conferring of EEC citizenship on Monday last was the coming into force of the 1971 Immigration Act. This legislation brings about a change in the law governing deportation.



# LITTLE WAYS IN WHICH YOU CAN HELP

National Front head office frequently receives complaints about running efficiency, slowness in dispatching orders, answering enquiries, etc. Its reply always is that it is understaffed in relation to the expanding size of the NF and the consequent demands on administration. There are two ways in which you can help to alleviate these problems, and neither of them will cost you a penny.

Please do not regard the NF, *Spearhead* and Nationalist Books as one single organisation with one single account when sending in money. Endless delay and inconvenience is caused by sorting out monies included in single cheques but meant to be divided up among these accounts. Please make out all cheques separately when applicable. We have asked for this to be done several times before, but there are some who constantly ignore our requests. We therefore repeat the request again.

Secondly, it would be greatly appreciated if you would only write letters requiring personal replies from senior NF officers (in particular the NF Chairman and Editor of *Spearhead*) when issues of real importance have to be raised. Mr. Tyndall is always pleased to hear from friends and grateful to know of their support. Of late,

however, he has spent so much time sending mere courtesy replies to letters that many other branches of his work are suffering from inadequate attention. This has lately been made worse by shortage of secretarial services. The responsibilities of being head both of *Spearhead* and the NF are very exacting — particularly as all services to the latter are given entirely voluntarily. Some easing of this burden could result if correspondence is restricted to essentials, or otherwise not demanding of a reply.

It is hoped that readers will appreciate the intention behind these requests.

## GENERAL ELECTION — APPLICATIONS FOR CANDIDATURE

The National Front wishes to be prepared as well in advance as possible for the next General Election, and this includes selection of candidates. To ensure the maximum field of choice, it invites all those who would like to be considered as candidates to apply now to Headquarters. Applicants will be interviewed in due course by a candidates' selection board and, if successful, will go on a candidates' training course later in the year. Apply to National Front, 50 Pawson Road, Croydon CRO 2QF, Surrey.

## SPEARHEAD FUND

The *Spearhead* Fund has suffered a setback since announcing that its target for 1973 would be £350. A loyal supporter who for some time has been giving us services worth approximately £180 per year has told us that he is unable to continue those services because of business pressures. As a result we will have to add the total of £180 to our target, making £530 in all. Up to last month £53.50 had been raised towards this amount. Since then we have managed to raise a further £159, making a total of £212.50.

We are therefore left with the need to raise a further £317.50 to cover our running costs during the year. All contributions towards this sum, large and small, will be most welcome. Please address your cheques or postal orders to *Spearhead*, and send them to 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF, Surrey.

**Nationalists:** If you are collectors of British stamps, we offer you the chance to win an 1840 Penny Black. Write for details and selection of GB approvals or ring for details. The Postal Stamp Club, 31 Milkwood Road, Herne Hill, London SE24 0HX. (Tel. 01-274 3105)

## HUDDERSFIELD ANTI-IMMIGRATION MARCH AND MEETING

Saturday 10th March  
All Patriots Welcome

**ASSEMBLE FOR MARCH:** At 2.00 p.m. in front of the Cambridge Road Baths, St. John's Road, Huddersfield, Yorks. (The assembly point is five minutes' walk from Huddersfield railway station. Turn left round The George Hotel in the station entrance into St. John's Road, go straight under the railway bridge and the Cambridge Road Baths are along on the left hand side.)

**MARCH OFF:** At 2.30 p.m. prompt. Come early as the Police will insist on a prompt start. Arrangements have been made to divert traffic so that the march can proceed through all the city's main shopping centres. The march will be led by a full pipe band.

**PUBLIC MEETING:** At 3.30 p.m. at the Venn Street Hall, Venn Street, one minute's walk from the city centre.

**SPEAKERS:** John Tyndall, Martin Webster, Walter Barton, J. Kingsley Reed. Chairman: Mrs. Rita Buckley.

Non NF members wishing to join low fare coach parties being organised in all parts of the country should contact NF Head Office (01-684 3730) or their nearest NF Branch immediately.

## How to obtain SPEARHEAD

*Spearhead* is available from our office to those who wish to ensure obtaining copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution.

Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

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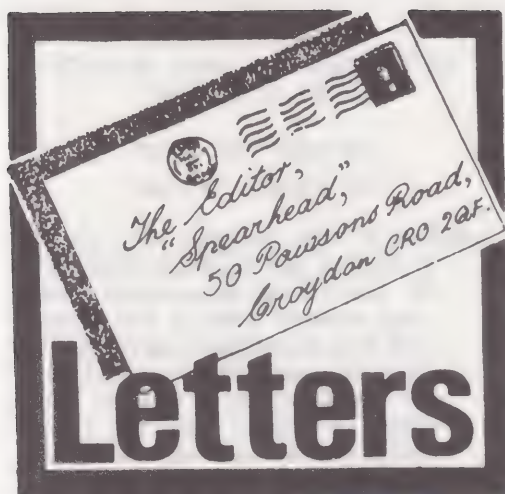
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£2.30p sealed \$6.75 sealed

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50—99 copies:	40 per-cent
100—249 copies:	50 per-cent
250 copies and over:	60 per-cent

All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF, Surrey.





SIR: Your reprint of the article 'Where Permissiveness Leads' in the January issue was timely. Too often we lose sight of the real foundations of what is customarily called 'morality'; these are the needs of a society with the will to preserve itself. It seems to me that those against 'permissiveness' (and they are still the majority) suffer from an inadequate presentation of their case, which relies too much on mere appeals to faith and emotion and is not often enough backed by reason and logic. Our educated young of today need, I am afraid, a stronger source of authority than the Ten Commandments.

They will say, for instance, when charged with a particular offence against traditional moral standards: "Prove to me that it is wrong!" or "Prove to me that it does harm to others!" To one with no other backing than religious faith, this onus of proof is sometimes too much to meet.

I have come to believe it impossible to 'prove' anything wrong in the sense that moralists normally understand concepts of right and wrong. I believe instead that one has to talk, not so much of right and wrong, but of the logical alternatives that present themselves as consequences of our individual behaviour.

These alternatives are simply the survival of society or its extinction, with all the consequences that they have, not only for 'moral' standards, but ultimately for material standards too. It is not difficult to prove that order has been an ingredient of every prosperous, dynamic, powerful and happy society in history — if only for the contribution that it has made to economic progress. It is also not difficult to prove that physical survival in war depends on the degree of order that can be introduced into the functioning of nations as a whole. Liberals jealously defend their own concept of a society in which everyone is able to do much as he damned well likes, but in the end when that society is threatened with armed attack from outside (and in the process its freedom for liberals is often threatened too) it is only the element of order that saves it. Liberal 'thinkers' always

despise the things on which they rely themselves to exist.

I do not feel that I have to justify traditional standards of behaviour in terms of strict moral absolutes. I merely say, when arguing with pro-permissives: "Let society follow your way, if you wish, but in that case you must accept that that society in due course is doomed to extinction — conquered and subjugated by stronger societies in which the virtues of order are recognised."

J. R. BEVERLEY  
Crewkerne, Somerset

SIR: I watched the BBC 'Midweek' programme on the National Front referred to in your January issue, and I was struck by the BBC's diligent avoidance of the real issues that prompt the NF's existence. Apart from acknowledging that it is anti-Immigration and anti-Common Market, the programme made no attempt whatever to even mention, let alone analyse, NF policies on the Economy, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Northern Ireland, Social Welfare, Housing,

etc. Mr. Tyndall's summary of the programme bears this out.

This is a technique which is characteristic of the liberal-left in all fields, and particularly of political literature. It starts by attributing to its opponents a dislike of intellect and reason and a leaning towards blind bigotry and brute force. It then proceeds to completely ignore its opponents' factual case, assuming arrogantly that there is no case to answer, and concentrates on a psycho-analytical study of those opponents which attempts to establish that all of them are motivated towards their views by a variety of personal frustrations, fears, neuroses, hates, etc..

It seems to me that what the enemies of nationalism in this country are terrified of is a careful and balanced examination of the real arguments on which nationalists base their opposition to the left-liberal establishment.

Mrs. ETHEL FORRESTER  
London S.E.19

## LETTER OF THE MONTH

*Spearhead* publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th. of the month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Kent Messenger*.

THE Rev Raymond Goodburn, in his reply to my letter of December 8, puts forward the view that "Human need comes first", he will be surprised to learn that we could well be in agreement on this point, let us consider a few facts.

The alien Asian's, and I use the word "alien" according to it's meaning in the dictionary, are enjoying the following amenities at their West Malling residence, and at other similar establishments throughout the country: — free comfortable furnished accommodation, free heating, free lighting, free food, free entertainment, i.e. television, table tennis, etc, cash handouts every week to cover any little item that the vast army of do-gooders have forgotten to provide for them, and a whole host of "Social Workers" to sort out any complaints that they may have.

Now let us look at the plight of the British homeless, and again in the Maidstone edition of December 15, there is a front page story of a British mother, split up from her children by Kent County

Council, with no roof over her head, and forced to walk the streets for a week, being told by the Social Services "We aim to re-unite the family as soon as possible, but everywhere is full at the moment," I can imagine the storm of protest from people like the Rev. Goodburn if an Asian family were to be treated in this way.

We must remember that the Government has stated that the Asian resettlement camps will be kept open for "As long as they are required" they are not in extreme need of housing, and the decision of local councils to give them priority over the genuine homeless families already on their housing lists is absolutely and completely morally wrong, if "Human need" is to come first, then the Asians must indeed be well down on the housing priority list, it is a debatable point as to their right to be on the lists at all.

The Rev. Goodburn goes on to accuse me of one sided bias in my letter, and states that all people have the right to equal help in time of need,

whatever their race or colour, there is a lot to be said for this argument, IF the need is also equal, there can be no doubt that the need of thousands of British families for decent housing is in fact manifestly greater than the need of the Asians, and it follows that giving the Asians priority over the British people who are in far greater need than them, is racial discrimination of the most vile kind imaginable.

I would like in closing to draw attention to the last few words in the Rev. Goodburn's letter, where he says he regards a multi-racial society as an "Enriching fact", at the recent Uxbridge by-election the "National Front" polled 2,960 votes, and the movement was only formed six years ago, the Rev. Goodburn should go to neighbouring Southall, and he would find out what is happening to our once proud Nation, which in Shakespeare's immortal words is, "This fortress built by nature for herself, against the envy of less happy lands,"

D. W. Smith,  
The "National Front"  
20 Magdala Road,  
Dover.



# Trouble shooting

## Are there no prisons?

A recent report reveals that there are an estimated 50,000 people in England and Wales without any kind of a home. The report was given scant coverage in the national Press, which tended to write off these wretched people as 'vagrants'.

It may be that a very large percentage of this 50,000, perhaps the majority, deliberately choose park benches, railway arches and hedgerows as their homes — and if they are content with this mode of life, and do not cause a nuisance, their decision is their own affair.

But I cannot help feeling that a substantial proportion of the 50,000 have at some stage in their lives been knocked sideways by some particular crisis which they have been unable to cope with, and have eventually become trapped in a way of life which they would not choose in normal circumstances.

The efforts which our "compassionate society" makes to try and contact the latter category of drop-out, investigate their problem, and provide them with facilities to assist a return to self-respect and a responsible life, are minimal — and largely only carried out by small private charitable bodies which as often as not are staffed by unqualified bumbling 'do-gooders'.

How different is the treatment accorded to the refugees of our own imperfect society with that lavished on the Ugandan Asians! How different is the care accorded to many of our own completely respectable Old Age Pensioners, when compared to that given to alien hordes!

As British grandmothers partook of cardboard or plain dripping repasts over the festive period, Press and T.V. regaled us with shots of paper-hatted burping Asians joyously tucking in to their very first turkey dinner — just to prove how generous and warm-hearted we British are!

While the corpses of British old folk lay rotting for weeks on end, British welfare agencies were delivering literally tons of items of warm clothing on the Asians until the stockpile became an embarrassment at some camps. While British vagrants and homeless families tramped from pie-stall to doss-house, the Ugandan Resettlement Board was in a tither about complaints from snugly encamped Asians that the curries they were being served were not up to the standards they were used to.

While Britain's 'compassionate' society was wallowing in this inverted-racist insanity over Christmastime, a White Briton wrote to a Government Minister, trendy,

pretty and Oh! so deeply committed Mr. Michael Heseltine, for some special help in a time of crisis. He got no joy. So then the same man wrote to Mr. Heseltine posing as an Asian Immigrant. Immediately offers of help were gushingly forthcoming.

The comment has often been made that what Britain's Old Folk, and homeless, wretched and ignored people should do is paint their faces brown, and converge on Social Security offices *en masse* and make their appeals for help in a babble of heathen tongues.

Such a scheme obviously wouldn't work from the point of view of deceiving the Authorities as to their racial backgrounds, but, with any luck, they might be deemed as 'Fascists' and 'Racists' and be prosecuted by the Race Relations Board for "stirring up racial hatred".

If they refused to submit to 'conciliation' or pay their fines, then with any luck they would be sent to prison. At least there they would be given warm clothing, heating, a clean bed, regular meals, T.V. rooms and so forth free of charge by the State, in a state-run institution, and so — at long last — be on an almost equal footing with the Asian Immigrant newcomers.

## We feed — they breed

While on the subject of Immigrants and the Social Services, I note that Haringey Borough Council has instituted a special drive to persuade more West Indian 'couples' (married couples do not seem to have been specified in reports I have seen) to act as foster parents for the massive and growing number of abandoned children they have in care.

It has long been recognised — not least by Haringey Council, which has a huge West Indian population in its area — that the number of Black Children in care is out of all proportion to the size of the West Indian Community in relation to the population as a whole.

Foster homes which serve Immigrant infested areas like Haringey often have to look after more Black children than White. It has been estimated that the orphan population of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is one third Coloured or half-caste. The majority of parents who choose to adopt Coloured children (and there are not many of them) are White.

That fact, added to Haringey Council's recent appeal for West Indian foster parents only serve to underline the increasingly obvious fact — which the Authorities are frantic to deny, and which the national

supPress is frantic to hush up — that Immigrants are an increasing burden on our welfare services, and that notwithstanding the oft-quoted factor of Immigrant staff in our hospitals, their presence in our country will cause — already is causing — welfare facilities to atrophy and collapse.

No amount of sociology guff about the "need to recognise the fact that West Indians traditionally organise their home life in 'extended family units', and that they face 'culture shock' when they come to Britain" alters the plain fact that British people pay heavy Social Security contributions so that their children may be cared for, their own health cared for, and a decent pension provided for them when they retire, and that the agencies established to cater for these needs are less and less able to provide adequate services for the native majority on account of the insatiable and incredible demands made on them by the alien minority.

As the Coloured Immigrant minority grows in Britain — as it is doing with frightening rapidity — so will the taxes on the productive majority increase, and the services provided to that majority decrease until the whole pack of cards collapses. It is as simple as that. According to figures issued annually by the Medical Officer of Health of Huddersfield it may be established that more Black and half-caste babies will be born in that city than White by 1982. More Immigrant births than White have already been recorded by Newham Borough Council in 1972.

Will the British people have to experience complete chaos before they wake up? On present form the destruction of our society is only a matter of time. As the man said: we must be mad.

## Stop press...

THE NATIONAL FRONT has announced that it will be contesting West Bromwich constituency in the coming by-election made necessary by the vacating of the seat by Maurice Foley.

The NF candidate will be local organiser Mr. E. J. Morris, who has been largely responsible for the great growth of the NF in the area over recent months.

All those who can help Mr. Morris's campaign should contact him at 35 Slaithwaite Road, West Bromwich, Staffs.



AN incredible and unprecedented campaign on the part of Labour Councillors, Communist Party dominated trades councils, Trotsky-ite splinter groups, Left-Wing clergymen and Zionist extremists designed to intimidate the National Front into calling off its second march and public meeting in Blackburn, Lancs, completely failed.

The march, which took place on Saturday 20th January, was a great success from every point of view and constituted a humiliating embarrassment for the anti-patriotic Axis. Despite the most appalling weather conditions so far seen this winter — freezing cold, sleet and blizzards — 600 patriots gathered in the forecourt of Blackburn Railway Station to take part in the demonstration.

The courage of the marchers was tested by more than just the weather, however. For during the two weeks leading up to demo day the Lancashire Press and radio had been full of threats emanating from Red gangster groups like the International Socialists and the International Marxist Group and Red-backed Immigrant organisations to “smash the National Front march before it moves three feet”. “More than 7,000 anti-Fascist demonstrators” were alleged to have been mobilised. In the event, barely 400 showed their faces.

The incredible pre-demo claims were, apparently, believed by the Lancashire Police whose Assistant Chief Constable attempted to persuade Mr. Martin Webster, NF National Activities Organiser and Mr. J. Kingsley Reed, Blackburn Branch Organiser, to call the march and meeting off in order that “mass violence in the streets and damage to property” could be avoided. Messrs. Webster and Reed, knowing the determination of the NF membership to proceed with the activity, declined the Assistant Chief Constable’s well-intentioned suggestion.

He was told: “Our march and meeting is a lawful occasion. We cannot refrain from

# BLACKBURN: LEFTISTS HOWL AS N.F. MARCHES AHEAD

engaging in our right to peacefully manifest our views to our fellow citizens simply on the basis of threats of violence from criminal elements. If we did so, the trend of violence in politics would be far advanced. If we give in, who would be the next target of the political gangsters?”

It would seem that the pre-demo pressure on the National Front on the part of the Police was prompted not just by their reasonable fears concerning Public Order, but immense pressure put on them “behind the scenes” by a most sinister Axis of organisations.

This was made clear in an amazingly arrogant front page leader article in the Lancashire *Jewish Telegraph* which was published one day before the demonstration:—

“The National Front, the neo-fascist organisation (*sic*), is to hold a meeting in, and march through, Blackburn on Saturday despite protests from Blackburn Council, the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, Blackpool Council for Community Relations, ex-servicemen’s organisations (*i.e.* the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen) and the clergy.

“Efforts to persuade the Chief Con-

stable of Lancashire to halt the march and meeting had not succeeded by Thursday afternoon (the time of the Asst. Chief Constable’s telephone conversation with the NF’s Activities Organiser) . . . The Council has already denied the National Front the use of any municipal halls in the town. Chief Superintendent of Blackburn Police, Mr. Alan Whittle, is also believed to be against the meeting. But he has been unable to persuade the Chief Constable of Lancashire to step in.”

Local patriots find it hard to credit that Chief Superintendent Whittle expressed at any time the political bias attributed to him by the *Jewish Telegraph*. In fact Mr. Whittle and his superiors refused to see or give any comment whatsoever to Councillor Leslie Donn, President of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, one of the main promoters of the anti-National Front Axis.

While Councillor Donn was huffing and puffing, other hot-air merchants, Mr. Bill Whitaker, Chairman of the Communist dominated Nelson, Colne and District Trades Council, and Mr. Albert Shaw, Secretary of the Burnley, Nelson and District Textile Workers’ Union, wrote letters to the Chief



**THE MEETING**  
(left) J. Kingsley Reed speaks from the platform. Martin Webster is on left.

**SECTION OF CROWD** (right) Colourful display of flags and posters among audience.





Constable of Lancashire asking him to ban the NF march, threatening "trouble at t'mills" if he did not. The majority of trades unionists which these Leftists claim to represent are, of course, Asian Immigrants. The skilled White worker dominated Blackburn and District Weavers' Association, however, declined to involve itself in the anti-National Front protests.

As all these protests, threats and deputations achieved headlines in the Lancashire Press, hard-core criminal elements announced "massive support" for their counter-demonstration. A spokesman for the International Socialists, the International Marxist Group, the Communist Party and the Asian Workers' Federation, declared:

"We will be able to turn out at least 2,000 people to demonstrate against the National Front. We expect support from members of our own organisations, from trade unions who have asked the Chief Constable to ban the NF march, from universities and colleges, and from the Immigrant Community. We have printed 5,000 leaflets in Gujarati, Urdu and English, and these have been distributed to all the mosques in the town."

All was not complete unanimity on the anti-National Front front, however. Reverend R. Glyn Jones, Blackburn's Community Relations Officer attacked the Reds for presuming to speak on behalf of the Asian Community. "There are nine Immigrant organisations in Blackburn," he said, "and none of them are involved with the Socialist groups. Such a co-alition could not possibly exist between Socialists and Asians."

A kind of farcical confirmation of the Reverend Gentleman's comments was apparently given by Pakistani Immigrant Khan Yunis who announced in the local press that not only were Socialists enemies of the Immigrant Community, but that he was in "complete agreement with the views of the National Front" and wished to join the organisation. An NF spokesman was quoted as saying that Mr. Yunis could join provided he agreed to put the principles of the NF into practice by repatriating himself. Later it transpired that his application was a publicity stunt organised by militant Socialist groups designed to show "that the National Front is opposed to all Coloured people".

The most disgraceful and serious attempt to obstruct the National Front from engaging in the right of free speech came from the Labour majority on Blackburn Council. Two weeks before the NF demonstration was due to take place Mr. Kingsley Reed, on behalf of the NF, applied to hire the town's main municipally owned meeting hall. A meeting of the Council's Recreations Committee was held, and the NF application was turned down by seven votes to two.

The reason given for this decision was that when the NF used the hall previously it had "abused the Council's hospitality" by denying free access to the hall to all who

wished to attend the NF meeting. In point of fact NF stewards had only blocked the doors of the hall after it had become filled to capacity and after the hall Manager (an employee of the Council!) had instructed that no further admissions be allowed. In addition, many people denied access had been involved in attacks on Police and National Front members. In keeping them out the meeting passed off without any violent incident.

The people of Blackburn knew that the reasons given by the Council to deny the NF a further letting were specious, and as a result BBC Radio Blackburn and all local newspapers were deluged with messages of protest — many of these messages coming from persons who do not support the National Front, but who value free speech. Many correspondents pointed out that only two months previously the Council had been happy to let the same hall to Tariq Ali's International Marxist Group, which, together with the International Socialists, had been responsible for savage attacks on Police on the occasion of the last NF demonstration.

No amount of intimidation from Blackburn Council or its Communist, Trotskyite, Zionist and Coloured Immigrant allies deterred the National Front from pressing ahead with its march and meeting — even if the meeting had to be held in the open air, which it was.

As reported in the *Lancashire Evening Telegraph*, 600 National Front members and supporters — 400 of whom were local people — assembled at Blackburn railway station for the march. The "2,000" or "5,000" or "7 to 8,000" promised anti-NF counter-demonstrators were nowhere to be seen. Barely 400 scruffy Reds from nearby colleges turned up to chant and shout from a safe distance.

When the NF column, led by Union Jack flags and a corps of drums led off, only one half-hearted attempt was made by the Reds to launch an attack, and this was quickly dealt with by the Police, who made nine arrests.

After a short march through the town a meeting was held on land owned by an NF member — the Platform being a large lorry. Mr. Martin Webster, NF Activities Organiser, told the crowd: "It is a disgrace that Blackburn Council should condemn many people of the town, including elderly folk, to stand ankle-deep in snow, if they wish to hear the message of a pro-British organisation, while they extend comfortable facilities to violent communist revolutionary groups led by Coloured Immigrants. But by holding our march and open-air meeting we have shown that the NF is not to be cowed or intimidated, and that our enemies are paper tigers."

Mr. J. Kingsley Reed, Blackburn NF Branch Chairman, told the cheering crowd that the NF would definitely stand against Barbara Castle in Blackburn at the next General Election. He also introduced the four candidates so far selected by the Branch to contest in April's local elections: Mr. J. McCabe; Mr. Edward Adamson; Mr. George Hughes and Mr. Frank Mitton.

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# NATIONAL FRONT LEADS PROTEST AGAINST E.E.C.



Left: West Bromwich members return flag to town hall  
Right: NF form core of big London demo

In many parts of Britain the National Front has started to give a lead in organised protest against the European Common Market. During January several demonstrations took place and hundreds of thousands of leaflets were distributed.

The demonstration with the greatest impact was held at Covent Garden, London, on January 3rd. The occasion was a gala performance at the Opera House, held as part of the 'Fanfare for Europe' campaign organised by the European Movement in league with the Government, and financed by the taxpayer. About 400 demonstrators, roughly three-quarters of them NF members, stood opposite the Opera House with banners, placards and black-draped Union Jacks, chanting their opposition to British entry into the Market as the Prime Minister and many of his European colleagues arrived. This demonstration was later followed by an NF march through London.

Her Majesty the Queen was also among the guests at the gala performance. Contrary to press reports the following day, Her

Majesty was not subjected to any organised booing by the NF. Instructions were issued to members not to demonstrate against the Queen. Most of the booing when Her Majesty arrived came from a group of left-wingers representing the "Third World", although it is possible that the odd NF member joined in, not realising from the back of the crowd that the car arriving had brought the Queen and not one of the politicians.

Press reports also claimed that the NF had thrown stink bombs. Some stink bombs were used but they were not the responsibility of the NF.

These facts were made clear in a letter written to Buckingham Palace by NF Chairman John Tyndall the following day.

Star turn at the demonstration was an effigy of Edward Heath in sailor's uniform dangling from a gallows.

Smaller demonstrations of opposition to the Common Market were held in several other parts of the country. In Wolverhampton the local NF branch staged a march



through the town centre carrying a coffin draped with the Union Jack. This activity received good local press publicity. In nearby West Bromwich NF members took down the Union Jack from the Town Hall and kept it for the week following British entry into the Market before returning it. Said local organiser E. J. Morris "The flag should only be flown to celebrate things like national victories." This gesture of protest was widely reported in local papers.



Wolverhampton NF demonstrate in town centre

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